

THE ANALYSIS OF TRANSLATION PROCEDURES IN SUBTITLE OF “BOYCHOIR” MOVIE

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ABSTRACT

The purposes of this study are to analyze the translation procedure and the way of the translator in translating the subtitle of Boychoir movie. The scope of this study is focused on the type of translation procedures in translating the subtitle movie and also analyze the way of the translator in translating the subtitle on Newmark's (1988:81) translation procedures which the procedures consist of 18 types. The methodology of this study was qualitative research. The researcher analyzed the data descriptively and presented the analysis result in the explanation form and supported by data presented in the form of table. In analyzing the data the procedures were as follows: juxtaposing both of English and Indonesian version, identifying, analyzing and classifying, and calculating the total numbers. The translation procedures found in the subtitle of the movie were literal translation, transference, naturalisation, cultural equivalent, functional equivalent, synonymy, transpositions, modulation, reduction and expansion, couplets.

1. Introduction

In this modern era, Hollywood movie have dominated industry of movie almost in every country, including Indonesia. This thing is proven by the success of Hollywood industry which is liked by all of circle age, start from adults, teenagers, until children. Not only because the picture's quality but also the plot of the story itself and the actor or actress who play in that movie make this Hollywood film increasingly liked by Indonesian. Making of this film for sure using English and for that reason

Indonesian will feel difficult to understand the meaning of the dialogue because of a different language. So, the translation of the language of the film is needed. The translation of the film subtitle helps all the audience to understand the message easily which delivered by the author.

According to Newmark (1988:5) the meaning of translation is though not by any means always, but it is transferring the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text. It means that translation is a process of conveying a meaning of one language to another language. Translation have a significant role because it delivers messages from the different language namely from the source language into the target language.

Therefore, there is one of the branches of study which is used in translation activity, it is known as translation procedures. Translation procedures become an important thing in translation process for a translator. By translation procedures, the translator will know well how to transfer their ideas from the source language into the target language based on what the translator has to concern about and when they want do translating then they will give the best translation result for the viewer.

This study will analyze translation procedures used in translating subtitle of *Boychoir*, a movie by Francois Girard. This movie is about a boy who have untapped potential in music who only live with his mother. Besides there is no researcher who have analyzed this movie, this following sentence in the dialogue of this movie also interest the researcher to analyze the translation procedure.

Based on the explanation above, the research questions are:

1. What types of translation procedures is used in translating the subtitle of Boychoir Movie?
2. How does the translator translate the subtitle?

2. Methodology

In conducting this study, the researcher employed a qualitative research. The researcher analyzed the data descriptively and present the analysis result in the form of explanation and will be supported by data presented in the form of table (adopted from Satriadi:2014).

There were some steps done when collecting data, they were: the researcher presented and made the list the translation of Boychoir movie. In this step the researcher counted all the sentences in the script, the researcher read and learned the English and Indonesian version of the sentence. In this step, the researcher analyzes the sentences in order to find out the translation procedure which was used in every sentence, the researcher saw the relevant theory related to translation procedures. In this case, the researcher used the Newmark's translation procedures theory.

This study used descriptive analysis technique to analysis the data. In analyzing the translation, there procedures were as follows: juxtaposing the English version and Indonesia version to check the translation, identifying, classifying and analyzing the types of translation procedures in every sentence, according to the translation procedures that the researcher has mentioned in chapter two, calculating the total number and percentage of each procedure to find out the amount of each procedure based on the following formula:

$$= \frac{F}{N} \times 100\%$$

P = Number of percentage

F = Frequency of translation procedure

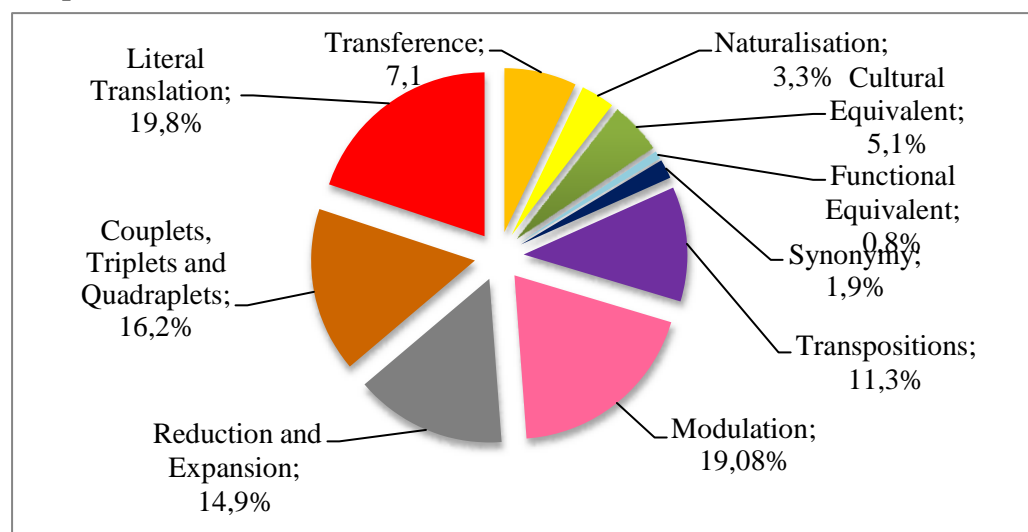
N = Number of whole sample,

and the last procedure is making conclusion.

3. Result and Data Analysis

Of 18 translation procedures of Newmark's theory, the researcher only found

10 translation procedures. The procedures are transference, naturalization, cultural equivalent, functional equivalent, synonymy, shift or transpositions, modulation, reduction and expansion, couplets and literal translation. The total sentences in the script of the movie are 1.022 sentences.



Percentage of Translation Procedure

The chart above is the percentage result of the translation procedures that were found in the subtitle of Boychoir Movie. The highest percentage is the red color which is Literal Translation, and the lowest percentage is the blue color which is Functional Equivalent.

a. Literal Translation

No.	SL (English Subtitle)	TL (Indonesian Subtitle)
1.	Okay! Okay! Enough! Enough!	Baiklah! Baiklah! Cukup! Cukup!
2.	Yeah, that's true.	Yeah, itu benar.

Analysis:

The data numbers of all the data above are 1, 524 and 596. The first data above, the SL text is “Okay! Okay! Enough! Enough!” and the translation version is “Baiklah! Baiklah! Cukup! Cukup!”. The word “Okay” from the Echols and Shadily (2014:504) is an interjection that means “baik”. Based on the meaning it can be concluded that the word is translated directly. Then the word “Enough” which also in Echols and

Shadily (2014:269) have a meaning “cukup”. It means that literal translation is used in here.

The next data, the SL text is “Yeah, that's true.” Then it is translated as “Yeah, itu benar.” The word “that” in Oxford dictionary (2000:447) refers to a person or a thing that is not near from the speaker. Meanwhile the word “itu” in Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia (2013:254) means “kata petunjuk terhadap sesuatu yang jauh dari kita”. Then the word “true” in Echols and Shadily (2014:758) it means “benar, betul”. This proves that the words are translated directly.

b. Transference

No.	SL (English Subtitle)	TL (Indonesian Subtitle)
1.	Please welcome <u>The NationalBoychoir!</u>	Sambutlah <u>TheNational Boychoir!</u>
2.	<u>Mr. Carvelle</u> , I can't do this.	<u>Mr.Carvelle</u> , aku tidak bisa melakukannya.
3.	<u>QueenAnneAria.</u>	<u>QueenAnneAria.</u>

Analysis:

The data numbers of all the data above are 59, 671 and 694 and From the first data above, in the source language sentence there is “TheNationalBoyChoir” which is the name of a group, it has the same case with the first one. The translator just translates the word which is adapted from the source language, it means the translation is the same with the source language.

For the second data, “Mr. Carvelle” word, and it is translated as “Mr. Carvelle” into the target language. This procedure is called “transference”. The phrase above if it is transferred into the target language, the pronunciation, the form and spelling are the same because it adapts the source language word.

c. Naturalisation

No.	SL (English Subtitle)	TL (Indonesian Subtitle)
1.	Consider it a <u>donation.</u>	Anggap saja sebuah <u>donasi.</u>

2.	Sing a <u>major</u> second down.	Turun ke 2 <u>mayor</u> .
3.	Back to <u>tonic</u> .	Kembali ke <u>tonik</u> .

Analysis:

The data numbers of the data above are 156, 226 and 227. In the first data above, the word “donation” is translated becomes “donasi” in the target language. Both of the words have the same meaning, but the morphological aspect is different. The researcher found the word “donation” in the source language and in the target language it is change become “donasi”.

As same as the second and the third data, the translation of the word “major” into mayor and “tonic” into “tonik” adapt the normal pronunciation and normal word-forms of the target language. Therefore, the translator realize that those words also can be found and exists in the target language, so the translation follows the normal pronunciation and the normal form in the target language.

d. Cultural Equivalent

No.	SL (English Subtitle)	TL (Indonesian Subtitle)
1.	Make a wish make a wish make a wish... <u>Happy birthday!</u>	Buat permohonan buat permohonan... <u>SelamatUlang Tahun!</u>
2.	A lot of work over <u>Christmas</u> .	Banyak pekerjaan selama <u>Natal</u> .

Analysis:

The data numbers of all the data above are 404, 526 and 678. The first data is “Make a wish make a wish make a wish...Happybirthday!” and it is translated “Buat permohonan buat permohonan...Selamat Ulang Tahun!”. The underlined phrase namely “Happy birthday” if we see the literal translation it will become a confusing phrase, so for this case the translator uses cultural equivalent to make the equivalence which that cultural word in the SL is translated as the culture of the TL in this case is Indonesia, and in Indonesia it is known as “Selamat ulang tahun”. The term on this

data is include in the gestures and habits type of cultural word that is an activity that carried out from generation to generation.

The second data is “A lot of work over Christmas” and the translation version, the underlined word is translated as “Natal”. In this case, the translator follows the culture of the target language namely Indonesia in translating that cultural word, because Indonesian know that Christmas term as Natal. This term also includes in the gestures and habits type of cultural word which is an activity that carried out from generation to generation.

e. Functional Equivalent

No.	SL (English Subtitle)	TL (Indonesian Subtitle)
1.	And the <u>teacher</u> don't teach no more	Dan <u>guru</u> tidak bisamengajar lagi
2.	What's... what's best here is that the boy is placed in <u>fostercare</u> .	jalan terbaik disiniadalah menempatkan anak itudi <u>pantiasuhan</u> .

Analysis:

The data numbers off all the data above are 12, 104 and 406. The first data is “And the teacher don't teach no more” and the translation version is “Dan guru tidak bisamengajar lagi”. The underlined word “teacher” is the combination of a transitive verb “teach” which according to the dictionary of Echols and Shadily (p.727) it means “mengajar” and it is added suffix “er” which means the doer of that verb, then cause the word class change become “noun”. If we translate the word based on the definition above, it will be “pengajar”, but in this case the translator translates this word become “guru” because he followed the custom of what the people of TL usually say that term.

The next data is “What's... what's best here is that the boy is placed in foster care.” And it is translated “jalan terbaik disiniadalah menempatkan anak itudi panti asuhan” in the TL. The word “foster care” if we translated it literally, it consists of 2 words namely “foster” in Echols and Shadilly (p.319) is a transitive verb means “membantu perkembangan” and “care” (p.123) means “perawatan”, but the translator

translates this word appropriate with the pronunciation which Indonesian get used to say this word namely “panti asuhan”

f. Synonymy

No.	SL (English Subtitle)	TL (Indonesian Subtitle)
1.	Ready? And... Stand up <u>straight</u> .	Siap? And Berdiri <u>tegak</u> .
2.	How dare you <u>squander</u> your talent?	Berannya kau <u>membuang</u> bakatmu sia-sia?

Analysis:

The data numbers of all the data above are 376, 568 and 613. The first data, the SL text “Ready? And... Stand up straight” and the translation version is “Siap? And Berdiri tegak.” In this case, if the underlined word in the SL is translated literally, it will be “berdiri lurus”, but the translator transfer “berdiri tegak” in the TL. It is showed that, the translator finds a near equivalent of TL toward the SL word to make a clear TL meaning. Because it is translated literally, ambiguous meaning will appear.

The second data above, “How dare you squander your talent?” is translated become “Berannya kau membuang bakatmu sia-sia?.” In this case, the underlined word of the SL have meaning “menghabiskan dengan sia-sia” (Echols and Shadily:687), but in translating that word the translator used the synonym of the meaning in the TL namely “membuang sia-sia”

g. Shift or Transpositions

No.	SL (English Subtitle)	TL (Indonesian Subtitle)
1.	<u>You promised</u> you wouldn't do this anymore.	<u>Kausudahjanji</u> kau tidak akan melakukannya lagi.
2.	I don't know how he gets in, or if he gets in, but he has a chance at a <u>better life</u> .	Aku tidak tahu bagaimana dia bisa masuk, atau jika dia masuk, tapi dia punya kesempatan untuk hidup lebih baik.

3.	I'm sure you understand this was an unplanned meeting and Mr. Carvelle is a <u>very busy man</u> .	Aku yakin kau mengerti ini pertemuan yang mendadak dan Mr. Carvelle adalah <u>orang yang sangat sibuk</u> .
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Analysis:

The data numbers of the data above are 22, 110 and 127. For the first data above, the sentence "You promised you wouldn't do this anymore" is translated into "Kau sudah janji kau tidak akan melakukannya lagi" instead of "kau janji kau tidak akan melakukannya lagi." In Echols and Sadily's dictionary (2014:564), the word "promise (verb transitive)" means "berjanji", which the past form is "promised". So, in this case, shift or transpositions occurs because the language structure of SL doesn't exist in TL. Because the SL is a past sentence which means has already happened in the past, the translator rendered it becomes "sudah berjanji" in the target language.

For the first until the second data, have the same cases. The phrase "a better life" and "a very busy man" have adjective + noun structure and when those phrases are translated into Indonesian, they become "yang lebih baik, orang yang sangat sibuk, dan anak yang pintar". As we can see, the structure of the phrases change becomes noun + adjective when they are translated into Indonesian. The translator seems like try to make the equivalence meaning between both of source and target language which have a different structure.

h. Modulation

No.	SL (English Subtitle)	TL (Indonesian Subtitle)
1.	<u>Isthatthebestyougot?</u>	<u>Hanyaitukemampuanmu?</u>
2.	Okay, guys, we're gonna <u>work</u> on enunciation, alright?	Okay, anak-anak, kita akan <u>belajar</u> lafal, ok?

Analysis:

The data numbers of all the data above are 330, 366 and 370. For the first data above, the sentence in SL is “is that the best you got?” and the translation become “hanya itu kemampuanmu?”. If we translate it literally, the SL word becomes “apakah itu yang terbaik yang kau dapat?”. But in this case, the translator seems like reproduces the message of the sentence “the best you got” in SL becomes “kemampuanmu” in target language.

The next data is “Okay, guys, we're gonna work on enunciation, alright?” and the TL text is “Okay, anak-anak,kita akan belajar lafal, ok?.” We can see that the underlined word has a different meaning from the SL and in the TL text. The translator reproduces the word “work” which based on John M. Echols and Hassan Shadily the meaning of this word is “bekerja” into “belajar” in the TL because he takes the perspective of the movie which is about school life, so he did change the translation.

i. Reduction and Expansion

a. Reduction

No.	SL (English Subtitle)	TL (Indonesian Subtitle)
1.	You're <u>notgonnawork</u> ?	Ibu <u>tidakbekerja</u> ?
2.	First of all, I'd like to know what type of training <u>he'shad</u> ...	Pertama, aku ingin tahu jenis latihan apa yang <u>dia</u> ...
3.	<u>Shehadanaccident</u> .	<u>Diakecelakaan</u> .

Analysis:

The data numbers of all the data above are 25, 76, 83, 87 and 128. For the first data above, “You're notgonnawork?” is translated becomes “Ibu tidakbekerja?” As we can see that, there is a word which is exist and have a meaning in the TL, but in the TL the translator does not translate it. The word is “gonna” which is a slang word of “going to” and it means “akan”, but in the case above the translator reduces that translation.

The second data is “First of all, I'd like to know what type of training he's had...”, the underlined words is only translated “dia” in the TL text, which it should

be “dia punya” it means there is a word that the translator did not translate, and it is “had”.

The third data is, “Shehadanaccident.”. Focus on the underlined word, if we translate it word by word, it should be “dia mendapat sebuah kecelakaan”. But in this case, the translator reduces the word “had” and article “an” and the translation in TL becomes “dia kecelakaan”

b. Expansion

No.	SL (English Subtitle)	TL (Indonesian Subtitle)
1.	<u>Will do.</u>	<u>Akankulaksanakan.</u>
2.	Ah, <u>there'shope</u> for you, Raffi.	Ah, <u>adasedikit</u> <u>harapanpadamu</u> , Raffi.

Analysis:

The data number of all the data above are 180, 435 and 698. The first data of Expansion is the sentence “Will do” and the TL translation is “Akan kulaksanakan.” In the SL sentence, there is no subject exist in the sentence, but when the translator translates the sentence into TL, he added a subject “ku” in the sentence. It intends to make clear the sentence in SL.

The second data is “Ah, there'shope for you, Raffi. Good.” Then the TL text is “Ah, adasedikitharapanpadamu, Raffi. Bagus.” In the SL text, there is no adverb in the underlined words, but when the translator transfers it into the TL, he added an adverb “sedikit”

j. Couplets, Triplets or Quadraplets

No.	SL (English Subtitle)	TL (Indonesian Subtitle)
1.	<u>Youwent</u> into <u>minor</u> .	<u>Berubah</u> ke <u>minor</u> .
2.	Gee, Stet, your <u>firstsolo</u> .	Stet, penampilan <u>solo</u> <u>pertamamu</u> .

Analysis:

The data number of the data above are 434, 668, 691, 700 and 893. The first data is The next data is "You went into minor" and it is translated become "Berubah ke minor." This sentence is a combining of 3 different procedures are modulation, transference and naturalization. The position of modulation is there in the word "you went" which is translated as "berubah". "The word "you went" consist of 2 namely "you" which means "kamu" and "went" which the past form of "go" and the meaning is "pergi". And if it is translated literally, it will be "kamu pergi", but in this case the translator reproduce the meaning of the words based on the context of the whole sentence become "berubah". The transference and naturalization part is there in the "minor" word. In this case the word is translated directly by copying the word-form and also following the natural pronunciation in the target language.

For the second data it is a triplets procedure that combines three different procedure. In the SL text "Gee, Stet, your first solo." and the translation version is "Stet, penampilansolo pertamamu." The triplets part is in the underlined words and they are Transference, Naturalisation and Expansion. The transference and naturalization happen in the word 'solo' which the translator in translating that word into the target language, it follows the word-form so the SL word and the TL translation is the same. And for the naturalization procedure, the translation of the word also follows the normal pronunciation of the target language. The expansion procedure is where the translator adds the word "penampilan" in the target language but actually that word is doesn't exist in SL.

4. Discussion

Newmark (1988:70) stated that literal translation is the basic translation procedure where the grammatical construction of SL is redirected into the grammatical construction of TL that is closest but the lexical word still translated singly, out of context. The same was as Vinay and Darbelnet (1995:33) also explain about literal translation that literal or word for word translation is the SL text is translated directly into grammatical and idiomatical appropriate the TL text.

Newmark (1988:81-82) states that Transference, or usually called as loan word or transcription is the process of transferring a SL to a TL text. It means that the process of translation shows the same forms, which is normally transferred are names of people, places, institutions or titles. The same way of Vinay and Darbelnet (as cited in Jeremy Munday.p56), which the term is “Borrowing” is applied when target language has no equivalent for source language word is transferred directly to the target language, and sometimes by make a change in the spelling of the word or making the pronunciation adjustments.

According to Newmark explanation (1988:82) naturalisation procedure adapts the word in source language into the normal pronunciation and normal morphology (word-forms) of target language.

Newmark (1981: 82-83) stated that cultural equivalent is an approximate translation of cultural word in SL and translated by a TL cultural word. Newmark (1981: 83) stated that Functional Equivalent is a procedure which is applied to cultural words, needs the use of a culture-free word. In other words, the cultural words are neutralized in the target language.

According to Newmark (1981:84) synonymy is used when a precise equivalent in the TL text may or may not exist, so the translator use the synonym of the word to compensate the word. In this synonymy case the precise equivalent refers that the literal translation is not always possible to use in translating text because sometimes the meaning of the text will become strange, so the translator need to find out the synonym of the word to avoid a bad translation result.

Transpositions procedure, which the translation involves the changing of grammar from SL to TL. Newmark (1981:55) has explained that transposition is a procedure of translation that involves a change in the grammar from SL to TL such as a change of singular to plural, the grammatical structure of SL does not exist in the TL and a change of word class. It is also supported by Vinay and Darbelnet (1995:36), stated that transposition method involves the replacing of one word class with another one without changing the meaning and the message. Modulation procedure changes the focus or perspective of the source language into the target language in

other words. As what Newmark (1981:88) proposed that modulation is a change of the meaning in the text which is caused by a change of perspective or point of view. In line with it, Vinay and Darbelnet (1995:36) also give the definition of modulation namely the variation of the message's form in a text by change the point of view .

Reduction and expansion is used for adding or removing elements in translating. These procedures are usually used in poor written text and changes the aspect of lexical and stylistic of the text (Newmark.1981:90). Newmark (1981:91) explains that couplets, triplets and quadraplets is the combination of two, three or four procedures for dealing with a single problem.

5. Conclusion

Translation procedures are the way that can be used by the translator to help them in translating sentence or a small unit of language in a sentence. These translation procedures can help and make easy the translator in case of translation problem. In the transference procedure, the translator just translated the SL text into the TL directly by following the spelling and the form of SL. In naturalisation procedure, in translating the SL the translator followed the normal pronunciation of the TL. Then, in the cultural equivalent procedure the translator found the equivalence translation of cultural word of SL in the TL. For functional equivalent, the translator translated the SL word and followed the custom of what the people of TL usually say that term. In the synonymy procedure, the translator found the near equivalent word in the TL. Then, in the transpositions procedure, in translating the words the translator followed the grammar rule of the TL which is different from the SL grammar.

In modulation procedure, the translator reproduced the meaning of the SL and change the perspective or point a view based in the TL. In reduction and expansion procedure, the translator translated the SL text but there was a word or more that the translator did not translate the word and for expansion, in translating the SL the translation added a new word in the TL that the word is did not exist in the SL. For couplets procedure, the translator combined two or more procedures when translated

the SL text into TL text. The last is literal translation in this procedure the translator just translated directly the word one by one in the SL text into the TL text.

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